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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Ackerman's Confirmation Probable.

Whittemore's Chances of Getting Into the House Again Not the Best in the World—Charges Against Gov. Bullock Sustained—The Indian Appropriation Bill—The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill—The Tax and Tariff Bill to be Reported to the Senate To-Day—All Special Taxes Abolished—Few Changes in the Tariff Sections—A Reduction in the Revenue of $75,000,000—Another of Pomeroy's Land Grabs Snaked Through the Senate—Death of Col. Crowe, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1870.

Whittemore's Chances Not Good.

The credentials of Whittemore were unexpectedly laid before the House by the Speaker this afternoon, with the evident intention on the part of his few friends to have them referred to a committee. It was thought Whittemore stood no opportunity when the House was in this, a merely a quorum being present, and beside it had been ordered that for every hour when he presented them should be devoted to a special subject. However, Logan had authority and precedents so far as any approach to a vote was concerned, to be had, and at once objected to the swearing in of Whittemore, and refused to yield to a poorly established effort on the part of a few of his friends to send the whole matter to the Committee on Elections. Logan in a few words set the salient points of the case before the House, and with telling effect. There was announced on the other side, even Logan's having evidently carried his proposition to decide the case in the open House without the intervention of a committee, yielded for a moment to postpone till Tuesday. The sentiment developed against the reception of Whittemore was even stronger than those who opposed him had expected.

The Charges Against Bullock Sustained.

The State Treasurer of Georgia telegraphs to a member of the House: "Every charge made against Governor Bullock has been fully sustained by the testimony before the committee, while his against me, in every case, is of no significance, have been refuted."

Confirmation Probable.

The chances for Ackerman's confirmation seem good. Some of the extreme Southern senators, and some of the same class from the North are expected to oppose. The following, among others from the South, will support him: Warner, Pool, Abbott, Flanigan, Ames, Robertson and Gilbert; White, Hamilton, McDonnald, Hamilton and Spencer are probably opposed. The President gives as a reason for selecting Ackerman that he was personally acquainted with him, and under the circumstances he could not consent to bring any with whom he had no previous knowledge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1870.

The Indian Appropriation Bill

will reach the House again in a day or two, with a report from the Committee of Conference. The amendments made thereto by the Senate, these are eighty-two in number, and add about three million seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars to the aggregate amount appropriated. One class of amendment is to make good former Indian payments in currency, wherever treaties called for payment in gold. The amount under this head is not large, and will not be objected to. Another amendment disposessing the Osage Indians of their lands in Kansas and providing for their removal to Indian Territory is rejected. It was numerously signed by farmers and mechanics on salaries to the various tribes, in consequence of the discretion needed in many cases of settlement. The bill must be reported against, though a majority of them are known to favor it. Only a Conference Committee, to which the bill must finally be referred. The great struggle in the House will also be in regard to the Senate amendments carrying out the provisions of the twelfth article of the treaty of 1868 by General Sherman's Peace Commission, the movement for this Commission originated in the House, but has not met favor in New York, and has persistently refused to sanction the necessary appropriations to carry out the views effect. Everybody knows that much the trouble on the plains is due to the fact that the Indians have been addicted to intestate new as ever, and seems willing to be the cause further difficulties by their refusal to observe faith with the Indians consenting to those treaties. The amount of money involved is rather over two and a half millions, nearly all of which should go to the benefit of Kansas, to which bands Red Cloud and Spotted Tail belong.

Mr. Dawes and his committee think it useless to again ask the direct assent of the House the treaties of the Peace Commission, but in another way to give the President the control of greater part of the money for which they ask, allowing him to use it in accordance with the committee, so far as they are concerned, not absolutely to promise him any specific total or neglect to furnish the President with means for carrying out his peaceful policy. Mr. Dawes had a good speech at his desk and at once objected to the swearing in of Whittemore, and refused to yield to a poorly established effort on the part of a few of his friends to send the whole matter to the Committee on Elections. Logan in a few words set the salient points of the case before the House, and with telling effect. There was announced on the other side, even Logan having evidently carried his proposition to decide the case in the open House without the intervention of a committee, yielded for a moment to postpone till Tuesday. The sentiment developed against the reception of Whittemore was made stronger than those who opposed him had expected.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

THE question is, has the Council adopted the infallibility dogma? One dispatch, a few days since, said that no doubt existed that it would be adopted. On the same day another cable dispatch declared explicitly that the dogma had actually been "voted" by the "majority," with "the penalty attached of anathema against those who object to the declaration." Which is right? Not the latter, we conclude.

WHITTEMORE is not likely to get his seat again in Congress, the reading of his credentials on Saturday developing a stronger opposition than was expected. It is a wonder that some "organ" man don't crack the party lash and put him through, for was he not the "regular" candidate, and was he not duly ground out by the machinery of the "party?" It is to be feared that the Republicans in Congress are becoming demoralized!

MR. ACKERMAN was appointed in Mr. HOAR'S place because General GRANT on personal knowledge believed him to be capable and in every respect a proper person for the position, and furthermore, that the time had come for rejecting the sectional idea whenever it could be done safely. There seems to be no doubt that the gentleman was nominally in the rebel army, and it is equally well settled that he resisted secession up to the last moment, and since the surrender has done everything that could be expected from a true Union man. It was not long ago that the Senate confirmed him as United States District Attorney; and it cannot now consistently reject him for a higher position if he is qualified to perform the duties. He is likely to be confirmed.

THE ringleaders pretend that only a few scalawags are in the Independent Movement. Descending as they do directly from the original doubter who applied unsuccessfully to NOAH for passage, these doubts are very natural and probably as sincere as those entertained by the great original when he expressed the opinion that there was going to be nothing more than a shower. Let the leaders possess their souls in as much equanimity as it is possible for them under the trying circumstances. This anxiety about who lead the Independent Movement only shows that with them leadership is everything—the people nothing. On the present occasion, we may confidently say that the people are leading, and their names will be found on the voting list, and largely in the ascendant. To sincere inquirers we will say, however, that enough is known to authorize the statement that the Independent Movement has the support of the great body of the Republicans of Allegheny.

THE decent Republicans in Philadelphia, for the hundredth time, trusted to the usual machinery, in the hands of the rings, for decent nominations. As a general thing they were cheated, just as they deserved to be. Here the Republicans, cheated once too often, have firmly resolved not to give the rings a chance to do it again. They have set up for themselves, and henceforth will eat the rings dead. This is the course our Philadelphia friends should have adopted. Perhaps it is not too late now. Let them try an independent movement. The people want only to have the way opened. Three-fourths of the Republicans in Allegheny are in the Independent Movement, and our Philadelphia friends have only to take the first step to find themselves similarly backed. It would be a grand slight to see the two great cities of the State engage in the work of slaughter at the same time. Here the movement promises to sweep all before it. Let our Philadelphia brethren make a bold stroke for the only remedy—an Independent Movement.

It is rumored that Gen. Sherman is so disgusted by the reduction of his pay in the new army bill that he will resign. But we do not believe he will carry his resentment so far as that. If he does, we will not blame a regretful good-bye, though could we can get along without him as well as he can do without Congress. Sherman's pay and rations have heretofore amounted to more than $25,000 a year, and his pay for his office established by the new bill—$6,000, half as much as the President receives—is more than the salary of the members of the Cabinet or the Judges of the Supreme Court. Sherman can live quite decently, as are the salaries established for the other principal officers of the army, on the pay as follows: Lieutenant General, $13,000; Major General, $9,000; Brigadier General, $7,500; Colonel, $6,000; Lieutenant Colonel, $5,000; Major, $4,500; Brigadier Generals, $3,000; Aid-de-Camp, $2,000; Quartermaster, $2,000; Commissary, $2,000; Surgeon, $2,000; Chaplain, $1,800; Paymaster, $2,000; Engineer, $2,000; Ordnance Officer, $2,000; Judge Advocate, $2,000; Professors, $2,000.

The country has a grateful recollection of Gen. SHERMAN'S military achievements; but since he came out of the field he has done a good deal to dwarf his fortune as man of sense and statesmanship. His influence for ill over Gen. GRANT has led not a few to hope sincerely that he would leave Washington altogether. The President's admiration for SHERMAN from a military point of view has unconsciously allowed him to influence his action in matters concerning which he was totally unqualified to decide. His advice in civil affairs is seldom safe to follow. Great as is his military fame, there is a qualifying view to many passages in his career in the field.

ONLY a few days ago, the "organ" of the ring leaders proclaimed that it "despised," and was going to "kick" into "outer darkness," all who engaged in the Independent Movement. The kicking idea, while it evinces the dictatorial spirit which has for years animated and still animates the ring, will be found to be an impracticable way to dispose of the Republican masses of Allegheny; for, notwithstanding the "organ's" terrible anathema, the movement will continue, as it has since continued, to grow daily, and is certain to sweep all before it. The Republicans of Allegheny have endured a good deal of kicking from that quarter in years past. It is the argument that on too many occasions has been forced by the ring to "put through" unfit nominations foisted on them through infamous means. But such arguments, in the expressive parlance of the day, are "played out." It matters little whether the ring "despise" or "kick," or what they do, their rule is broken and their tyranny will be submitted to no longer. So let the ring leaders and their servile "organ" "kick" and "despise" to their hearts content. Their days are over.

SINCE the Independent Movement was started thousands of Republicans who before were despairing and knew not what course to pursue, have taken courage. The simplest remedies sometimes cure the worst diseases. Their simplicity frequently causes them to be overlooked. In the universal complaint the idea of independent action as a remedy was not thought of. It having been proposed and the movement started, its efficacy is now apparent to all. So general was the complaint that the moment the remedy was proposed its reasonableness and efficacy were perceived, and it has been accepted by the Republican masses. There is no denying this. Of course we leave out of the account the rings and machine managers, who are powerless and dismayed. Go among the business community, into the workshops or wherever else the ring is not supreme, and you will find the Independent movement is warmly seconded. *The best evidence is the dismay, the utter consternation of the ring leaders.* They fully realize that four-fifths of the Republican voters only ask to have a good ticket set before them, free from the taint of cliqueism, to secure their hearty support. This, we say, is the earnest wish of four-fifths of the Republicans of the county, *and it will be gratified. Such a ticket will be presented,* AND IT WILL BE ELECTED.

PREVOST PARADOL, lately appointed French Minister in Washington, is still a very young man, having been born in 1829. In 1851 his essay on ST. PIERRE was crowned by the French Academy, and he is known as the author of several other works, among them *Studies on the Moralists, Outlines of the History of France, &c.* His knowledge of the English language may be inferred from the fact that two or three years ago he delivered a course of lectures in English before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh. Though never a violent politician, or even a decided party man, he once suffered imprisonment for six months and paid a fine of a thousand francs. This punishment was incurred, we believe, by some violation of the press-law in connection with the *Journal des Debats*, of which paper he used to be editor. His acceptance of office under the empire is evidence that he, like LAROCHEJAQUELEIN, regards the government of LOUIS NAPOLEON as thoroughly liberalized.

The mention of LAROCHEJAQUELEIN reminds us of the announcement, a while ago made by telegraph, that he had been appointed Minister of Public Instruction. This was promptly contradicted absolutely by the report that another had been assigned to that post. The appointment of LAROCHEJAQUELEIN was certainly intended, if not actually made, and the Imperial change of mind is accounted for in two ways. According to one story, the Emperor was prevented from gratifying his purpose by having his attention directed to a book by LAROCHEJAQUELEIN, entitled *Prince Canicle*, which was understood as reflecting satirically on the education of the Prince Imperial. According to the other explanation, it was not *Prince Canicle*, but a brochure on the immaculate conception, published when that was a fresh topic, which, by offending the Spanish Catholicism of the Empress, proved fatal to LAROCHEJAQUELEIN'S appointment.

LESSONS OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

RED CLOUD and the other Indian delegates, after repeated colloquies with the Washington magnates, have returned to their tribes, but it is impossible at present to say with any measure of confidence what has been or will be the practical outcome or upshot of the visit. Some of its secondary and intermediate effects, however, are already manifest. The people of the East are enabled to understand the Indian better than they understood him before. Hitherto, when assured of our ignorance of the aboriginal character by persons who had spent years on the frontier, most of us were at once overwhelmed and silenced by the tremendous force of the argument which appealed to our modesty. The argument will still be employed and we shall continue to feel its power; but in the recollection of the speeches and bearing of these savages in Washington and New York, the Indian question can never again seem to have only one side. Apart from the right or wrong of their cause, "we have received a lesson in natural dignity, without pomposity—in confidence, without bluster—in poverty, without flunkeyism." These are the words of an accomplished lady observer who heard all their speeches, and who evidently regarded the delegates with no prejudices in favor of their race.

The mere fact that these chiefs were not afraid to trust themselves in our hands is a very significant fact. It means confidence in the justice of their claims, and in the general rectitude of their own conduct. It also implies the belief that, though the interested or prejudiced people of the frontier with whom alone they had had to do, had decided against them and held them wholly in the wrong, yet that these were not fair specimens of their race, and that, by making an appeal to a higher tribunal, they might possibly obtain redress.

In reference to another point we may never more feel any doubt. These Indians have just as clear and exact notions as we have of natural justice; they do not entertain the smallest misgiving as to the validity of their title to the lands upon which they dwell and pursue the chase; and the feeling with which they are fired when dispossessed without compensation, is burning resentment for wrong inflicted upon them in defiance of the clearest right and of the will of the Great Spirit. To punish such wrong, to right themselves seems to them as it seems to us, an obviously righteous cause of war. A war waged for such a cause has in their eyes the sanction of heaven; they are sure that we look upon it as they do, and are *surprised* that any doubt should be expressed on the subject.

We now know that these Indians are deeply sensible of their inferiority to the whites in knowledge and in wealth. It is also a fixed and abiding conviction with them that their transactions with the more powerful race have been a succession of wrongs and oppressions. In Cooper Institute the other night, one of the chiefs with some humor accounted for his corpulence by saying that he had been blowed out by the lies with which white men had stuffed him. No matter how this conviction that they have been cheated and defrauded, may have originated, no matter who is responsible for it, the conviction exists. In transactions with them, this conviction must be taken into account. The Indians, also, while admiring that they have sometimes been strong, deny that they have ever been the aggressor. The assertion of their blamelessness in this respect is firmly held by them as a tradition from the past and as a known fact of the present. We mustadd that the claim receives some color of plausibility at least, from certain familiar facts and testimonies. The intercourse between the French and the Indians in the early history of this country is all in favor of the justness of the claim. It is notorious that the English in the northwest have no trouble with their aboriginal neighbors. The reports of Indians arrayed against them in the Winnepeg region cause no anxiety in Canada. In the confidence of the faithful regard of justice on their side, the English are absolutely sure of the continued peacefulness of the Indians. At the meeting in New York just referred to, Judge DALY stated that twenty years ago he had heard SAM HOUSTON, a most competent authority, declare that he never yet knew an Indian outrage where the whites had not been the original aggressors. "The justice we have usually given the Indians," added Judge DALY, "has been the justice of the Vigilance Committee." At one of the interviews in Washington between the Sioux delegation and the Secretary of the Interior, ELDER HOOPER was present, when he stated that of all the multitudinous Mormon emigrants who have crossed the Plains not one has ever lost a dollar's worth of property or suffered the slightest wrong by the hand of an Indian. RED CLOUD, without exhibiting the least exultation or emotion of any kind, at once explained the fact by referring it to the fair dealing of the Mormons with the people of his race. "They had always talked straight." The logic of such facts is irresistible.

A PHILADELPHIA paper estimates that the offices in that city net the ring-leaders TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS annually. We are not prepared to state precisely what is the amount of the bounty to those who run the Republican party in Allegheny, but it is very large. Some of the offices are worth from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars a year. Hardly one but pays the incumbent many times more than he could earn in any legitimate business, or is just to the tax-payers. The Reformers say that good and sufficient salaries should be paid, the balance put into the public treasury. Why should a man who in any calling for which he is fit would be satisfied with $3,000 to $5,000 be permitted to pocket $10,000 or $15,000? Some get as many thousands as they could earn hundreds at any legitimate occupation. It is estimated that with reasonable salaries the county would save annually from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. This large sum is the prize which the ring gamble for, using the people as cards. Nominations are made with reference to its division. We see at a glance how reckless men can afford to pay $10,000 for a nomination for an office three years to run; how the ring can afford to pay large prices for delegates, buy up candidates to get them out of the field; and how nominations and the offices have been reduced to a mere matter of bargain and sale. It is this brokerage that has disinclined decent people to think of taking office, and handed public affairs, in a good measure, over to unscrupulous men who run the party machine. To break up this infamous system is one of the objects of the Independent Movement. Of itself it would be a sufficient justification; but there are other and equally potent reasons. Together they will render the movement overwhelming.

CAMERONISM, like a deadly poison, is killing the Republican party in Pennsylvania. By exercising those faculties which, from the Winnebago rascality down to the present time, including the several occasions when he bought up the State Legislature to make himself United States Senator, CAMERON has had himself appointed the representative from this State on the Congressional Campaign Committee, and the Republican organization in Pennsylvania has been turned over to him. Nothing could have been done to blight the Republican prospect in the State so effectually as this. The Republican masses understand it perfectly. CAMERON has but one object, which is his re-election to the Senate. He has commenced three years ahead. During this time he expects to run the party for this sole object. Of course there are interim State objects—regular steps towards the ultimate one. One of them, and the one of immediate consequence, is the "setting up" of the next Governor. It was natural enough that CAMERON should decisively put by the report that another had been assigned to that post. The appointment of LAROCHEJAQUELEIN was certainly intended, if not actually made, and the Imperial change of mind is accounted for in two ways. According to one story, the Emperor was prevented from gratifying his purpose by having his attention directed to a book by LAROCHEJAQUELEIN, entitled *Prince Canicle*, which was understood as reflecting satirically on the education of the Prince Imperial. According to the other explanation, it was not *Prince Canicle*, but a brochure on the immaculate conception, published when that was a fresh topic, which, by offending the Spanish Catholicism of the Empress, proved fatal to LAROCHEJAQUELEIN'S appointment.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A German named Dettrich was torn to pieces by the bursting of a fly wheel in a St. Louis flouring mill some days since.

It is proposed by shrewd New Yorkers to force the tribe of Tammany into a reservation, but the Sachems refuse to budge.

The wheat crop in Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas is being garnered. It is very large.

A man named Burton fell dead while attending service in the Methodist Church at Jonesville, Wisconsin, a few days ago.

Ambrose Coe, who stabbed to death Miss Abbie Somers, at Ashley, Illinois, on Thursday, has been caught and caged. He says he wants to die. Jealousy was the cause.

The New York *Herald* is in favor of suppressing young America on the Fourth of July, least they burn New York up by way of celebrating the day. Portland, Maine, was destroyed in a day by a fire cracker.

Omaha has a colored alderman.

London is projecting a half-penny paper. Its circulation is expected to reach 500,000 copies.

The opening of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad was celebrated by an excursion on the 15th inst.

There are in Scotland, says an Edinboro' correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, 2 880 Presbyterian Churches, of a population of 1,200 to each. About 500,000 people attend no church whatever. In Glasgow there is a Presbyterian Church to every 2,200 people; "and while Edinburg could shut up 20 Presbyterian Churches, and still have a minister for each 2,000 of the population, there are 120,000 heathen in the one place, and 50,000 in the other." "You may point to Edinburg," he adds, "as a model spiritual city in our two great cities, and challenge my admiration, but I cannot forget these 180,000 of heathen in our two greatest cities, festering in iniquity close by the very walls of the churches."

A Chicago paper says: By no possibility can New York extend beyond Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. There the Spuyten Duyvil comes in, and bars all progress. Chicago can go to Evanston, Thousand Islands, and Lake Eighty-seventh street without an obstruction. As 17,987 is greater than 225, so will Chicago be greater than New York in the good time coming, both is the unanswerable argument of geography and the earth's surface as established from the foundation of the world.

Since March 4, 1789 to June 30, 1869, a period of eighty years, the receipts of the Government from all sources have been $11,402,000,000 and the expenditures $11,250,000,000.

An Irish correspondent of the New York *Herald* relates how an old woman named Gore was driven into the streets in a snow storm by an agent of the landlady, the Marchioness of Ely, recently raised to perfidy. She was unable to pay the Marchioness her rent.

Thur-day morning Mr. Bonner's mare Pocahontas trotted a mile on the Fashion Course, without a skip or break, in 2:18, which is the fastest time ever made by any horse in harness except Dexter. Pocahontas is by Ethan Allen, out of the famous pacing mare bearing her own name. Mr. Bonner paid $34,000 for her, the highest price which he has ever paid for any horse. She is eleven years old, a most beautiful animal, and so docile that she has been habitually driven in the park by Mr. Bonner's children.

Says a New York paper: "Red Cloud's affectionate farewell at the conclusion of his speech at the Cooper Institute, yesterday, did not efface the feeling that he still means war. Indeed, the whole tenor of his speech contributed to strengthen that impression."

A Paris letter declares that that city is about the most unpleasant place, at this time of the year, to be found on the European Continent. The heat is intense, the dust suffocating, and, to crown all, the small-pox is raging to an unprecedented extent—some four thousand cases in the week. The hotels are crowded, and, among every twenty patients—is not cheerful information to the stranger, who had been educated with the fond belief that vaccination was a sure preventive, and who now learns that the Parisian third of the 19th century look upon Jenner's discovery as "a dangerous superstition," and pronounce both the ordinary lymph and Dr. Lanoix's heifer to be merely a delusion and a snare.

A late Paris letter says: "Turkish bonds have been growing into great favor with speculators of late. Some of the leading Paris banking houses have been investing heavily in them. All this looks as if they were impressed with a belief in the early conversion of our debt into gold, probably from information from the other side.

The light dues imposed on vessels entering British ports are to be reduced fifteen per cent. in order to go into effect on Monday next will amount to $267,645 per annum. The coast lights are at the same time to be increased.

Our exports in 1869 were $43,000,000 more than those of last year. 1869 shows a falling off in exports, compared with 1868, of fully $30,000,000.

The Carpenters of Philadelphia are anxious to secure for that city the Universal Exposition in 1876. They interviewed the Congressional Visiting Committee on Friday last, and put forth their claims in vigorous English.

The Delaware Co. is commissioned to manufacture of paper sheetings, petticoats and shawls. The felled paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the town fathers. It is intended to displace. Inflation, however, is already displaced. It is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even serves for shoes.

The tube tunnel and crib at Cleveland will cost, when completed, $166,504. It will be finished in 1872.

New Orleans wants a new line of steamers between that port and Tampico, Mexico. The United States is asked for one million to be loaned and fifty thousand dollars to aid the project.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says that the entire cotton crop of Georgia this year is mortgaged for mules, labor and Western corn and is not a cent free. The planters are not pleased with the prospect.

The Richmond (Va.) papers complain that filibustering agents are recruiting the young men of that city for an expedition now filting out in Tennessee, for Cuba.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 2,606 travelling preachers, an increase of 251 over 1869; local preachers, 4,753; white members, 567,981, an increase of 10,891 over 1869; colored members, 19,666, a decrease of 12,398; Indian members, 3,149. Total of ministers and members, 571,964.

A West Point correspondent says that the poor cadets are worried continually by hucksters, who will not allow them to study or change wealth and maldenhood for the title of wife. Thus far the campaign has not been successful.

During the first four months of the present year 9,562 persons arrived in San Francisco via the Pacific Railway, and 3,011 over 1869, counterate for the east. Thus it will be seen 4,000 more people went to the Pacific than came from there.

PERSONAL.

Miss Maria Mitchell, upon whom Vassar College has just conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, is Professor of Astronomy in that institution. Miss Mitchell is a native of Nantucket, and the daughter of the late Wm. Mitchell, for many years President of the Nantucket Pacific Bank. The family is of Quaker origin, and Mr. Mitchell, as well as his daughter, was far advanced in astronomical studies. They had an observatory for many years on the roof of the bank, and it was from that observatory that Miss Mitchell discovered a comet for which she received medals from various learned societies both here and in Europe.

The Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine, late President, has given to the American Society of Engineers his professional library of several hundred volumes, valued at $5,000, on condition that these books shall be kept toge ther and insured at their estimated cash value, and shall be kept in some convenient room in the city of New York, to be free and open at all times to the examination of resident engineering civil engineers, and at the general convention of civil engineers, the gift was accepted with thanks.

There are different ways to start a minister on a foreign tour. Rev. DeWitt Talmage and wife, of Brooklyn, experienced one way. His congregation accompanied him down to the ship in a steamer chartered for the purpose, Beatworth's band furnishing the music. Mr. Talmage's Church made appropriation for traveling expenses, and took out insurance on his life to $50,000, and the ladies presented Mrs. Talmage a purse of $500 as "pin money."

Anthony Trollope is going to Australia.

The son of Edward Everett will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Boston.

Mr. Logan thinks the appropriation for the improvement of the Calumet river will end in smoke.

Prince Arthur has been made a Knight of St. Michael and St. George.

An ill-natured contemporary, speaking of Wayne McVeigh's nomination, says he can look out the sense of sending our biggest goose to Turkey."

A Cincinnati editor says of the Saengerfest: "These good, cheerful Germans have introduced to us the delightful draughts of pure, delicious melody." Is the writer quite sure there was no admixture of lager beer?

Congressman Knott, of Kentucky, will not go back—at least so the people of his district say.

The faction opposed to Gen. Beauregard's management of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad have triumphed in the courts, and it is now very possible the General will have to seek other fields and pastures new.

The remains of Wm. Gilmore Simms were buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, S. C., on Monday afternoon, in a corner of the plot given for a monument to John C. Calhoun. He said before his death that he wished no one to officiate as his pall bearer who did not love and whom he did not love, and consequently only his intimate friends officiated in this capacity, as follows: R. S. Bruns, W. J. Hoff, H. Leitch, S. Lord, B. F. Evans, I. Chapin, George W. Williams, L. Robertson, H. F. Dunean, W. D. Porter, F. Feyre Porcher and E. Geddings.

It is said Venie Ream is on her last bust preparatory to leaving for home. We hope she will come to all right and reform.

Hepworth Dixon's late book on Russia, it is generally hoped, will be his last.

On Friday last Pope Pius the Ninth entered on the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate—a period unequalled in the history of his predecessors after St. Peter. His Holiness was seventy-eight years of age last May. He is reported still pretty "hearty."

Mr. George Knapp, of the Missouri *Republican*, and lady will leave for Europe next week.

George McEwen, of the Chicago *Times*, prevented a brother reporter from cowskidding him by placing the muzzle of a revolver under his assailant's nose. The admonition was successful.

R. B. Carpenter is the Reform candidate for Governor of South Carolina. He promises, in case he succeeds, to do all he can to mend matters, and he thinks his duty plain.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Mr. Mackey's "Superb Management of our Finances."

[From the Lancaster Express.]

Upon the retirement of Mr. Mackey from the State Treasury, on the second of May last, the organs of the Ring in whose interest he had been managing finance told, pretendedly, Mr. Mackey that "the balance on hand is now $1,762,000 against $888,000 one year ago, and not less than $600,000 in round numbers of our State debt has been paid off." That this greatly increased "unexpended balance" should be claimed as an evidence of the financial ability of Mr. Mackey, as compared with the administration of his predecessor, in the light of these statements of last winter, is indeed remarkable; and it aptly illustrates to what desperate expedients politicians in desperate straits will resort. We propose to show that the existence of this large balance at the time Mr. Mackey retired from office, is the clearest possible evidence that he did not manage the finances in the best interests of the State, and that the credit claimed for him in anticipating the payment of a portion of the State debt, belongs exclusively to another—Mr. Mackey having resisted that policy in the most strenuous manner until forced into it by a pressure he and his friends thought unwise longer to resist.

First, as to how this large "unexpended balance" came into the hands of Mr. Mackey. It will be remembered that the more promptly the public funds are used in liquidating the State debt, the greater advantage a result to the taxpayers; and that the larger the balance kept on hand, through the corporate power, the greater the profits which inure to the Treasurer by loaning out this balance and unlawfully receiving the interest thereon. Now, let us compare the administrations of General Irwin and Mr. Mackey with regard to prompt liquidation by reduction of the State debt, as it affected their respective "unexpended balances."

The following table shows the amount of the public loans redeemed during their respective administrations of one year:

LOANS REDEEMED.	
BY IRWIN.	BY MACKEY.
May 1869.....$352,000 00	May 1869.....$ 3,800 90
June 1869.....55,031 00	October 1869.....7,000 00
July 1869.....679,000 15	July 1869.....104,943 36
August 1869.....12,787 85	August 1869.....1,000 00
September 1869.....65,109 26	September 1869.....2,625 00
October 1869.....50,000 00	October 1869.....89,399 92
November 1869.....58,981 41	November 1869.....70,612 72
December 1869.....11,000 00	December 1869.....1,000 00
January 1870.....10,500 00	January 1870.....104,236 16
February 1870.....1,000 00	February 1870.....11,174 78
March 1870.....568 60	March 1870.....13,630 00
April 1870.....29,000 00	April 1870.....1,000 00
Total.....$1,307,311 60	Total.....$413,182 85

It will be seen that of these outstanding loans, Gen. Irwin redeemed $1,152,498 75 more than was redeemed by Mr. Mackey, during the same period. Irwin redeemed of the overdue loans provided for by the issue of the 25,000,000 loan (negotiated during the last day of Buchanan's term,) $781,692 07, while Mackey redeemed only $260,000. Irwin, during a period in favor of Irwin of $711,264 53. It is but just to remark that for the payment of this overdue loan no special credit can be claimed, unless the outstanding loans in the preceding statement, it was not a voluntary matter, but being overdue, the bonds had to be paid when presented.

During the same periods there was redeemed of Relief notes, $222 by Irwin, and $8 by Mackey. Their respective accounts therefore stood as follows:

	Irwin, 1868-69.	Mackey, 1869-70.
Outstanding loans redeemed	$1,307,311 60	$413,182 85
Overdue loans redeemed	781,692 07	260,000 00
Relief notes redeemed	222 00	8 00
	$2,079,225 67	$673,190 85
Outstanding loans redeemed	$413,182 85	
Overdue loans redeemed	70,337 50	
Relief notes redeemed	8 00	
	$483,528 35	
Difference in favor of Irwin	$1,595,697 32	

The following exhibit also shows to what extent the "unexpended balance" diminished under Gen. Irwin's administraction and increased under that of Mr. Mackey:

Amount turned over to Mackey, May, 1869	$2,641,231 25
	1,135,194 92
Decrease under Irwin	$1,506,036 43
Amount received by Mackey, May, 1869	$1,135,194 92
Amount turned over to Irwin, May, 1870	2,137,461 35
Increase under Mackey	$1,002,266 43

In the amount of $2,137,461 35 turned over by Mackey to Irwin was included $337,000 in bonds—$200,000 of the Consolidated Loan of the Sinking Fund, April 28, 1870, under Senator Billings' resolution in the bill regulating the Treasury and Sinking Fund. This was done on the first day of Mr. Mackey's term, and with $400,000 of the same loan, now cash in hand paid off in October last, makes up the $600,000 in the Sinking Fund, for "or which the organs of the Treasury ring claim so much credit in Mr. Mackey's behalf. And this brings us to the second conclusion of the second point in the policy of this wonderful financier.

That the credit of this anticipation of the payment of $600,000 of the five per cent. loan falling due on the first of July next, is entirely due to Senator Billings' action and not to Mr. Mackey, will be clear from the following plain facts. On the 26 of April, 1869, when the appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Billingfelt offered the following amendment:

"And that immediately after the passage of this act, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and they are hereby required to anticipate the payment of at least one-half of the five per cent. loan due on the first day of July, 1870, the amount of the total of which is $1,643,139 29, in accordance with the provisions of the sixth section of an act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt."

This amendment was opposed by the Treasury Ring, but passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 8. Mr. Mackey and his friends succeeded, however, in killing it in the Committee on Finance Committee, and from that day the Treasury Ring were hostile to Mr. Billingfelt, and avowed that he should be defeated at any cost, a threat which, as is well known, the King, through their influence in this county, endeavored to accomplish. And so far from Mr. Mackey having any claim to the credit for which so much credit is now claimed, he declared in the month of July following, that if he could attempt the payment out the provisions of the Billingfelt amendment, it *"would send him to the penitentiary."* Such a plain meaning of which was that the "unexpended balance," as we showed in our article on the "vault account," would be found to be "pledged, hypothecated, being loaned for individual profit, and not in the vaults of the Treasury" to form fit of the depleted Sinking Fund! It was only after Mr. Mackey became alarmed about his re-election that he attempted to manipulate public opinion in favor of their infamous scheme, and here we find that in August last, just in time to influence the primary elections, Mr. Mackey's central organ made the following flourish:

"After carefully considering the condition of the finances, Mr. Mackey has come to the conclusion that a large reduction of the State debt might be accomplished without any risk to the public credit, and he then determined to do what has not before been attempted in our State, namely: to begin the reduction of the bonded debt with the surplus revenues. To this end he called a meeting of the Sinking Fund Board for Monday last, and, with an available surplus of $1,236,956 58, proposed to call in the whole of the five per cent. loan due July 1, 1870, amounting to $1,642,000, and to pay it on presentation with interest to date, with notice that interest will cease on July 1, 1870."

Here we have "great expectations" suddenly blasted by the Senate bill now become a law, and it were they realized let the sequel show. It is not pretended that the Treasury Ring will keep the promise was redeemed, and this we all until the Legislature finally enacted the Billingfelt amendment (which Mr. Mackey and them this "great financier" put off all further redemption of the loan until the very last day of his official career, the manifest object being not so much to save the interest to the State as to deprive his successor of the credit, in part, of executing a measure which originated with his friends and encountered the bitterest opposition from the Treasury ring. And that is what the Beaver *Radical* and other organs of the Treasury roosters designate as the call "superb management of our finances!"

PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, WEST VIRGINIA.

An Inter-State Fair at Pittsburgh.

The next State Fair is to be held at Scranton; and as the Allegheny County Agricultural Society will not hold an exhibition this fall, it is proposed by a number of gentlemen experienced in exhibitions of this character, to hold a grand Inter-State Fair in this city, on the grounds of the county society, (Iron City Park,) provided sufficient subscriptions can be obtained here to justify the undertaking. A committee on behalf of the gentlemen having the matter in charge consisting of Messrs. A. B. Longaker, J. P. Coburn and F. D. Sower arrived here on Saturday, and will call upon a number of our leading business men to-day to ascertain their views and dispositions on the subject, and to learn whether it will be supposed to secure the co-operation of all the County Agricultural Societies in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, and with proper encouragement on being assured that the co-operation is secured, the fair could be made profitable to the entire business community, as well as advantageous to the agricultural and stock-growing interests of the country, and especially to manufactures. It is nearly three years since we have had a State Fair here, and two years since we have had a county fair; and, with the present prospect for a brilliant crop, there is no reason why the Inter-State Fair should not be made a success. We commend the gentlemen named to the favorable attention of our readers.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement of Lewisburg University, Pennsylvania.

The examination of classes at the close of the present year will take place on Saturday, June 25th, before committees of the Board of Curators.

The sermon before the Society of Inquiry will be preached Sunday, 26th, at 10 A. M., by Rev. Richard Fuller, D.D., of Baltimore, Md. The sermon on behalf of the Pennsylvania Baptist Educational Society, will be delivered at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Chas. Keyser, of Philadelphia. On Monday the graduating exercises of the Female Institute will take place in Commencement Hall, and on the evening of the same day the Society of the Alumni hold their annual anniversary. The literary exercises consist of a poem and an address by Rev. H. M. Gallagher, of Brooklyn, New York. On Tuesday the commencement exercises of the College will occur. The year has been a prosperous one, and those attending the closing exercises will enjoy a rich literary feast. The hospitable citizens of Lewisburg propose to entertain all citizens, and Rev. J. A. Kelly, General Agent of the University, will send by mail an order to all who address him at Lewisburg, to purchase excursion tickets at the rate of two cents per mile on the Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Erie, and Northern Central Railroads.

THE Boston *Traveller's* correspondent at Constantinople, under date of 26th ult., states that the "Egyptian complication" has of late been most honorably and definitely settled by the Sultan and "Khedive"—or, in other words, Viceroy; and both appear to be imbued with the "spirit of the age," not only in maintaining peace, but recognizing its progression in politics, religion, public schools, &c.

THE New York *Post* advises Republicans, whenever they cannot find a free trade Republican in the field for Congress, to vote for his Democratic opponent, whereupon the *Times* intimates that the *Post* is a fool to give such advice. We hope these Revenue Reformers will preserve peace among themselves.

SENATOR CONKLING, is represented by a West Point correspondent to have said, when asked what he thought of the colored boys sent there to be cadets, They are not representative boys at all. They do not represent any race. How and represents very poorly the bleached African, while Smith represents no race at all, being neither white nor black—a kind of speckled Mongolian. The whole thing is a farce, and a great calamity to West Point, sir. They will only fail in examination, and the whole turmoil will have been for nothing, except that these boys will have been slaughtered forerunners of a great reformation—a reformation which gives representation to four millions of new citizens.

STATE POLITICS.

Fayette and Westmoreland counties having voted for General Foster, and there being no aspirant for the Democratic Congressship of Indiana county, he will be unanimously nominated for Congress.

The *Delaware County Republican* says: "The announcement in our last paper, that Mr. Stinson, State Senator from this District, had decined to be considered a candidate for re-election, we learn, is false, and, positively, Mr. Stinson, if we understand matters properly while he does not desire the office, is not averse to it, and, like some others, would, if his name is presented, feel honored by a nomination at the hands of his party friends."

The Erie County Republican Convention will assemble on the 16th of September.

The Democracy of Schuylkill county will hold their County Convention on the 4th of July.

R. L. Johnston, of Cambria county, it is thought, will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district against Daniel J. Morrell.

Of the Congressional candidates in the Philadelphia districts, the *Press* says:

For Congress we have nearly the old delegation. In the First district, Mr. Benjamin Buckle is a gentleman of weight and influence in his own ward, and well calculated to lead our forlorn hope in that traditional stronghold of ignorance, fraud and crime.

In the Fifth district, the unanimity displayed in the support of Mr. Alfred Harmer is the best of testimony that he is the choice of the people. It is, perhaps, premature, however, to speak of this district before the voice of Bucks county has been heard.

In the three remaining districts, which substantially constitute the Republican representation of Philadelphia, we are to have the same delegation as for the past decade. A fifth contest in Chester county, and, although some of the cases of Neild and Leonard Myers, and, still as in that of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, is no question of their indorsement by the loyal community in this their whole delegation.

Under the caption of "The Man Market," the Philadelphia *Post* prints the following capital article: We can tell the people of both parties what is their great political enemy. It is the Convention system. Single men, no matter how able, or rings, no matter how strong, are powerless without it. A political convention in this day is a Man market; where delegates expose their votes for sale just as a butcher does his pork or beef. They study the best chances just as a gambler educates his hand to hide a card, or a thief practises the art of picking pockets. There are honest men in every Convention, undoubtedly, but they cannot control the professional delegates who obtain elections for the solitary purpose of selling themselves for the highest price. It is so notorious that it is only a man of great popularity, one of whom the petty politicians are afraid, who dares to go into a Convention without throwing down his purse and saying, like Claude Melnotte, "I could purchase you, ye sordid hucksters," and paying for his nomination. Honest men do place their names before conventions, but generally as a protest only, and with little hope of success. There are men who promise, are secretly for the highest price, and keep the promise, too—that for a certain sum they will buy you a nomination. They know that in nearly every Convention the purchasable delegates hold the balance of the power, and they have their prices and buyers as well disciplined as a band of brigands. We saw all this on Wednesday, and where men thought could not be bought. They were in some cases thrown out of windows and driven away with pistols and clubs.

Now, what chance have the people to choose their candidates under this system? It is found in theory, but it is rarer in fact. Respectable voters could or would elect respectable delegates, the system would be overthrown, but generally they will not and cannot. The division polling places are held by the petty politicians as so many little forts; the inspectors are dishonest; and allow men to vote under false names; or, if that will not do, the judges stuff the ballot boxes and count out the legally elected delegates. There is no help for this, unless respectable citizens could get possession of the political machinery, and this is not in their power, for they have neither the knowledge nor the time necessary. They are occupied by their business, but the business of the petty politician is entirely to get his delegates into the market, and then sell them to the best advantage. Is there then no hope for reform? Far from it, the situation is by no not despair, for the people have a final remedy. That is to repudiate the work of a Convention known to be corrupt, and to break down the obnoxious candidate. This has been done more than once.

At the Republican delegate elections in Philadelphia, the black on Tuesday last, voted for the first time since the year 1837, when the State Constitution was altered, depriving them of the suffrage they previously exercised.

Dr. McClellan, a new candidate, is contesting the Senatorial chances in Chester county. The prominent candidates now are Pomeroy, Evans, Pennypacker, and McClellan. Roberts, Darlington, Kench, the old members, are all candidates for renomination.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Schuylkill county, last week, it was decided to give Lebanon county the candidate for Congress in that district.

THE CROPS.

The prospect throughout Bedford county for crops of all sorts is favor

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

GOLD LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of YORK STOCKS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 18, 1870.

There is no change in the condition of the local loan market at the close of the week worthy of mention. No complaints are heard from borrowers who have claims on the banks for accommodations whenever they need them, and second-class paper rates are about as usual.

In New York the week closes with extreme ease in the money market, notwithstanding the withdrawal of currency into the Treasury, and remittances to the West. We hear no complaint of the redundancy of national currency, the supine having apparently been absorbed in the payment of taxes and remittances to the West. On call, the supply is abundant at 3@5 per cent. Discounts remain quiet and easy, with a shortage a slight hardening of rates on long dated paper.

—The bond market shows rather more firmness. The prospects of the Currency Bill are closely watched by dealers, as in the event of its becoming a law, the Treasury would be opened for over $100,000,000, as the basis of the new circulation, which would naturally influence a very active speculation for higher prices. The foreign markets show considerable steadiness, and to-day a fraction in premium prices advanced ⅛ on the noon call.

—The gold premium shows rather more firmness, upon very positive assurance from Washington that the Senate will adopt the currency bill, although the adverse sentiment is strong in Senators, and that the funding bill is virtually dead for this session. The indications in the foreign exchange market also are favorable to a continuance of exports of specie.

—The stock market has been rather more active, but on a lower range of prices. There has been considerable selling on New York Central, owing to the competition of rates, and the price has declined about 1@1½ per cent. Lake Shore has been strong in sympathy with an effort to put up the price based on "puts" upon 30,000 shares at 99. The St. Paul stocks are firm. Erie shows more activity at an advance of 1@2 per cent., notwithstanding the low rates recently adopted on the road.

—The World notices that the Wall street railway list are as follows: The stock market was somewhat irregular during the day, with alternate spells of weakness and firmness. In the main, however, the market was firm, with no pressure to sell. At times during the day there was considerable movement in the leading shares, such as Lake Shore, Erie, the Vanderbilt shares, Ohio and Mississippi, and Reading. The chief feature of the day was Lake Shore. In the stock Board sales were made of 30,000 shares. Drew, ex-member from Putnam county, and candidate from New York, has sold a "put" on 30,000 shares at 99 for sixty days at 1 per cent.; and it is further stated that the stock is on the road to 125, as previously noticed in the *World*. The transactions in Lake Shore stock to-day amounted to 60,000 at 99@99¼. Subsequent purchases of the day were over 70,000 shares, or one-fifth of the whole capital stock. The Vanderbilt party for some time past have been confident in regard to their friends, in the "strictest confidence and most religious secrecy," to sell all the Lake Shore stock they held, at any price they could, because it was certain to decline down to 85. In the forced realizations of the Union stock-jobbing parties when the stock was selling at 97, and the result of their united efforts to put the price down in the open market was never seen since. Before New York Central was sacrificed, and when the stock was selling at 114, these same Vanderbilt parties secretly advised their friends to sell and go short of New York Central, because it was their game to decline below par. New York Central, however, instead of declining below par as the Vanderbilt crowd advised, has since steadily advanced to 116, involving their managing cronies in heavy losses. The history of this of what is called the "inside Vanderbilt party" as regards Lake Shore for the last two months are a facsimile of what they did on New York Central at 114 shortly before it jumped to 116. Whether the present fall in Lake Shore now is the prelude or not to a sudden great jump in the price, the path is clear from the previous operations. It is safe to buy when the Vanderbilt party tell you to sell, and to sell when they say buy. Lake Shore as an investment pays 8 p cent. 3 annum, and earns over 10 p cent. 3 annum, and it is as abundantly able to pay 8 p cent. 3 annum on its stock for the present 100 shares as New York Central on its inflated stock. The large amount of recent purchases, at the present low quotations, has been chiefly to investors for the sake of the 8 per cent. dividend, and on what costs only par, besides the prospective profit in the stock being watered to 200, with 7 or 8 per cent. dividends on the watered stock. Some of the Vanderbilt parties have been steady buyers of the stock for the last three weeks while advising their friends to sell. There is a large short interest in it.

RANGE FOR DAY.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific	$101,385	0	$	$
Quicksilver	60,044	0	60,044	
Chicago and N'west'n	1,272,031	1,350,494		78,463
Chicago & Alton	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Chicago & R. I.	2,176,000	2,060,100	66,700	
C. C. C. & Indianapolis	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	
Kansas Pacific	1,236,848	700,000	441,000	
Illinois Central	1,000,000	1,000,000	156,100	
Marietta & Cin'ti	500,000	514,000		6,000
Michigan Central	1,000,000	1,000,000		60,000
Michigan S. and N. I.	1,359,427	2,200,100	56,301	
North Missouri	1,000,000	900,000	337,000	
Pittsburgh and Ft. W.	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	
Pacific of Missouri	1,110,000	1,240,000	80,000	
St. Louis, A. & T. H.	1,000,000	1,000,000	45,000	
Toledo W. & W'n	1,023,100	1,000,000	31,982	
Total	$16,731,185	$15,940,694	$1,787,127	$390,636

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 30 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York stock Boards every day waits in session, he purchases and sells on commission or deals on the regular basis on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Stocks purchased for customers on the most margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, June 18, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—The excitement in regard to leading products, that we have previously noticed, continues and seems to be growing in strength, more especially as the short-handedness holders are very firm and we are promised a further advance. The fact is the four trade is just in that condition that correct figures are difficult to obtain, the rates one day being no criterion for the next on account of the excited condition of the market. The receipts since our last were 707 barrels. The mills are running to their full capacity. The stock on hand is not a large one; holders generally would prefer to sell small lots to large ones during the present state of the market. Bacon and Provisions—The market was an active one; the sales continue large to meet the demands of the trade. The receipts since our last were 61 tes bacon and 15 tes dried beef. The stock to operate with is not a large one, and will soon require replenishing. The next question is, where can the supply be obtained? Groceries—We can report a fair amount of activity; orders from the country are still arriving; dealers are kept busily engaged in keeping their order books clear. Sugars are very firm, the end of the season being near; the prospect of an abundant fruit crop have induced dealers to make preparations accordingly. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady at a moderate demand. Sales am—Sales of round lots, 1,000 lbs of casks, at 5½ per cent. 3 annum; 2 pearl, 5½@5¾; refined, 5¾ per cent. Sales in a retail way were made at the usual advance, 6@6½ pearl and 6¾@7 pearl per lb.

BUTTER—The market was dull, the supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @9 per lb.

BEANS—The market was not an active one; the demand is light. Sales reported of 100 bbls in nice packages Peerless $ bbl.

BRAN—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Sales were made in a regular way at $1 60@1 75 p bunnel, the latter for small white.

CANNED OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard grades in a jobbing way at 30@35c per gallon.

CHEESE—The market was quiet; the demand has fallen off. We are now selling at 13@14c.

SOAP—Bahnitz's 10½c; Oakley's 10½c; common oil castile 9½c; No. 1 soda 9½c.

Sandford's new patent Soda 6 doz case $7 00.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $18 p ton.

SEED: BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 2½@2 75 p bush; No. 2 do, 2 25; common, 1 75@2; timothy 2 50@2 75 p bush; fancy lots, 3 00@3 25 p bush.

GRASS SEED—Blue, $3 50@4 p bush; Hungarian 2 00@2 25 p bush; millet 2 00@2 25 p bush; German 2 00@2 25 p bush; red top 6@7c p lb; clover 7@8c p lb.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with no pressure to sell. At times during the day there was considerable movement in the leading shares, such as Lake Shore, Erie, the Vanderbilt shares, Ohio and Mississippi, and Reading. The chief feature of the day was Lake Shore. In the stock Board sales were made of 30,000 shares. Drew, ex-member from Putnam county, and candidate from New York, has sold a "put" on 30,000 shares at 99 for sixty days at 1 per cent.; and it is further stated that the stock is on the road to 125, as previously noticed in the *World*. The transactions in Lake Shore stock to-day amounted to 60,000 at 99@99¼. Subsequent purchases of the day were over 70,000 shares, or one-fifth of the whole capital stock. The Vanderbilt party for some time past have been confident in regard to their friends, in the "strictest confidence and most religious secrecy," to sell all the Lake Shore stock they held, at any price they could, because it was certain to decline down to 85. In the forced realizations of the Union stock-jobbing parties when the stock was selling at 97, and the result of their united efforts to put the price down in the open market was never seen since. Before New York Central was sacrificed, and when the stock was selling at 114, these same Vanderbilt parties secretly advised their friends to sell and go short of New York Central, because it was their game to decline below par. New York Central, however, instead of declining below par as the Vanderbilt crowd advised, has since steadily advanced to 116, involving their managing cronies in heavy losses. The history of this of what is called the "inside Vanderbilt party" as regards Lake Shore for the last two months are a facsimile of what they did on New York Central at 114 shortly before it jumped to 116. Whether the present fall in Lake Shore now is the prelude or not to a sudden great jump in the price, the path is clear from the previous operations. It is safe to buy when the Vanderbilt party tell you to sell, and to sell when they say buy. Lake Shore as an investment pays 8 p cent. 3 annum, and earns over 10 p cent. 3 annum, and is as abundantly able to pay 8 p cent. 3 annum on its stock for the present 100 shares as New York Central on its inflated stock. The large amount of recent purchases, at the present low quotations, has been chiefly to investors for the sake of the 8 per cent. dividend, and on what costs only par, besides the prospective profit in the stock being watered to 200, with 7 or 8 per cent. dividends on the watered stock. Some of the Vanderbilt parties have been steady buyers of the stock for the last three weeks while advising their friends to sell. There is a large short interest in it.

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Chicago & Alton	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Chicago & R. I.	2,176,000	2,060,100	66,700	
C. C. C. & Indianapolis	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	
Kansas Pacific	1,236,848	700,000	441,000	
Illinois Central	1,000,000	1,000,000	156,100	
Marietta & Cin'ti	500,000	514,000		6,000
Michigan Central	1,000,000	1,000,000		60,000
Michigan S. and N. I.	1,359,427	2,200,100	56,301	
North Missouri	1,000,000	900,000	337,000	
Pittsburgh and Ft. W.	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	
Pacific of Missouri	1,110,000	1,240,000	80,000	
St. Louis, A. & T. H.	1,000,000	1,000,000	45,000	
Toledo W. & W'n	1,023,100	1,000,000	31,982	
Total	$16,731,185	$15,940,694	$1,787,127	$390,636

For the five months of the year which have now elapsed the roads, as a general rule, show a handsome increase of earnings compared with the same time in 1869, and for the future their prospects would seem to be very good, from the several causes named, principally above as having influenced to a greater or less extent the earnings in May. The condition of the country is prosperous; the crops are in excellent condition, and the various conditions upon which railroad business depends are apparently such as to decidedly favor the anticipation of earnings fully equal to those of the year 1869.

RANGE FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 1.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Chicago & Alton	$1,607,000	$1,737,000		$130,000
Chicago & R. I.	3,476,000	3

The Daily Commercial.

THE RAILWAY EXCURSION.

The Trip from Erie to Baltimore.

On the Bay at Erie—Visit to the United States Revenue Cutter "Michigan"—The Ride Over the Philadelphia and Erie Road—Meeting on the Train—Resolutions Adopted—The Company's Shops at Renovo—At Williamsport—End of the Excursion.

PREACHING ON THE BAY.

On Friday morning the party composing the Southern railway excursion partook of an early breakfast at the Reed House, Mr. Upson proprietor, after which they were conveyed in carriages and omnibuses to the foot of State street, where they found the steamer pleasure yacht "Walter Scott" and "Minnie Harris," with a large and handsome picnic barge in waiting to convey the excursionists on a pleasure tour on the bay. The Minnie Harris was in command of Captain James Hunter, with Silas Hunter, a lad aged twelve years, at the wheel. This little fellow, who appeared to have perfect control and understand his business, was the center of attraction, and before the party had gone far a handsome purse was raised and presented to him. His father, Captain Hunter, is a genial, accommodating gentleman, and made quite a number of friends on the trip. Mr. Frank Wilson, the popular steward of the Walter Scott, which had the pleasure of leading the barge, and the ease and grace with which he sailed around the bay was manifestly in his favor as a sailor. The picnic barge alluded to mentioned is large, covered with canvas, and is entirely open at the sides so that the excursionists, who posted themselves along the same, could see the bay or lake as far as the eye could reach. Others were so delighted with the conduct of the little boy, Silas Hunter, that they left him out during the trip. The day at the foot of State street was perfectly crowded with boat houses, &c., and it naturally filled the party to see so many people out taking pleasure in yawls, which can be had for little or nothing at any of these boat houses, the party in particular, viz: two young ladies, were noticed out in a yawl on the bay, and the skill and dexterity with which they managed the oars was the subject of general remark.

There was a stiff breeze blowing when the excursionists reached the lake, and as the boat sailed up the bay between the Pennsylvania and Ohio shores, the scene was delightful. The ride to the pic-nic ground was the most pleasant of the party, who, sailing an opportunity when a stop was made, enjoyed a mail boat and spent nearly an hour sailing.

ERIE WATER WORKS.

In going up the bay the excursionists were shown the Erie Water Works, and although somewhat as to its operation by Mr. Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and Mr. Harry Dought, city editor of the Erie Dispatch. These works have no water reservoir, and instead have a stand pipe some three hundred feet high. The engine is below the stand pipe, in a small square brick building, and there are 110 large steps on the inside, up which visitors may pass. On the top of the pipe a view of the city and of the city of Erie may be obtained. A.-joining the works is a gas well, which is used in heating the boilers.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH DOCKS

were next pointed out. These are located below the water works, and are very extensive. The docks extend out into the lake, and the coal is run through iron chutes into the vessels, while steam trains unload the ore from vessels and transfer it to the cars. There are six of these steam trains, and it takes one hour to each vessel. Three tons of ore per minute can be unloaded by the steam trains from vessels unloading at the dock, and the excursionists had an opportunity of witnessing a practical illustration of the working of one of the steam trains. Leaving these docks, the boat headed for the Philadelphia and Erie and Erie Anchor Line freight docks, and subsequently up the bay again to where the United States revenue cutter

"MICHIGAN"

was lying. Here the pleasure boat drew up, and the excursionists, under the escort of Mr. Baldwin, Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, went on board the man-of-war. The Commander, Capt. James E. Jewett—by whom the invitation to visit the "Michigan" was extended—received and welcomed them aboard, and the officers of the crew gladly conducted them through the various apartments of the vessel.

The "Michigan" was built in Pittsburgh in 1844, by Messrs. Shankhouse & Tomlinson, and has been in service ever since. She is 198 feet long and 32 feet wide, and is manned by six 32-pound brass cannon and two 12-pound iron ones, with armament for a crew of one hundred and one. She has two boilers, three furnaces under each, and two engines, the cylinders of which are 40 inches, with 7 feet stroke. The boilers originally were copper, and some years since having become worn out were replaced with new ones. The old copper soon for nearly double as much as was required for the new ones. She was never in a storm, but apparently having been unable to get through the Welland canal during the late war, and when the blockade took place, and not having been called upon since. The vessel has been lying at Erie for some years, and is now, we believe, on Monday. The visitors were shown through the apartments of the boat, from the hold up, and were highly delighted. She is a handsome war vessel, and Captain Jewett and his officers had her in excellent order, the machinery and everything fairly glistening on account of the cleanliness of the vessel. After partaking of the hospitality of Captain Jewett and his officers, three cheers for the officers of the vessel are as follows:

Commander—James E. Jewett.

Lieutenant Commanders—James J. Reed and F. M. Shepherd.

Lieutenants—Francis M. Barber and Wm. Morris.

Surgeon—Chas. Cronin.

Surgeon—Theo. Wolverton.

Purser—Robert Cornelius Cronin.

Two hundred and five men in all employed on the vessel, the crew outside the officers numbering ninety-one.

Just as the boat containing the excursion party was backing away from the "Michigan," the party, at the solicitation of Captain Mar, gave three cheers for the officers, and three more for the officers. Then the crew manned the rigging and gave three cheers for the Indulged in cheers which were answered by the excursion party. Altogether, the trip on the bay was the most delightful feature of the day's programme.

ON BOARD THE TRAIN.

The party again proceeded to take Philadelphia and Erie railroad station, on State street, and took the cars for Williamsport, stopping en route to examine the car shops of the Company and also the shops at Renovo. The train reached Erie about twelve o'clock, noon, and at Kane at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, where a stop was made for dinner.

The train left Kane at ten minutes before three o'clock, and reached Lock Haven at Williamsport, which place it reached about half past eight o'clock P. M.

WARNING ON BOARD THE TRAIN—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE RAILROADS THANKED.

A meeting of the excursionists was held on board the train after it left Kane, and following is a report of what transpired thereat:

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. C. F. Culler, President of the Pottsville, Virginia, Reading, to fame, to the chair, and appointing Messrs. F. L. Cloe, por, General Ticket Agent North Eastern Railroad, Secretary, M. Allen T. H. De Witt, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Virginia, Secretaries.

The President stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments in reference to the manner in which they had been treated while en route on the excursion. Mr. Culler spoke very happily, and his remarks were received with great satisfaction.

When the President had concluded his speech, Mr. E. P. Bowen, Jr., Secretary of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The invited guests of the Northern Central, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, having experienced in the open-hand hospitality and sincere kindness of the officers and attendees of said railroads, desire to express in some manner their appreciation of the same, and to assure them of the extraordinary efforts which have been made to contribute to our enjoyment, by all which the success of the excursion enabled them so to do, and our grateful assurance of their complete success thereof, be it

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are hereby tendered to the officers of the several companies for their courtesy, for the profuse and elaborate preparations for our entertainment, instruction and enjoyment.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the demonstrations of welcome with which we have been treated, and the beautiful and beautiful region which it has been our privilege to pass.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due and are hereby tendered the Committee of Invitation, Messrs. J. N. Du Barry, Vice President Northern Central Railroad, A. E. Fisher, General Superintendent Northern Railroad, W. A. Baldwin, General Superintendent Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Thomas A. Scott, Frank Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad, Thos. T. Firth, Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and A. J. Cassatt, General Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.

Resolved, That without being invidious, we cannot forbear to express to Major Thos. T. Firth, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the true tone and a finished gentleman; Messrs. J. N. Du Barry, Superintendent and J. Mac Culloch, General Agent Pennsylvania Railroad; Robert S. Hall, Secretary Northern Central Railway; Wm. A. Baldwin, General Superintendent Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; Col. John P. Cairo, Jr., General Superintendent of Construction Pennsylvania Railroad; T. J. Lawrence, Superintendent Alleghany Valley Railroad, and Messrs. D. M. Boyd, S. T. Bedford and H. F. Dunbar, engineers, and Col. Thomas A. Scott, Railroad, as contributors, in an eminent degree, to our enjoyment.

Resolved, That the high rate of speed, fifty-four miles an hour, which we attained on several occasions on our home trip, was safely and the regularity with which we made the different points according to the schedule, clearly demonstrates that the roads are substantially constructed and under excellent management.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published.

Mr. Myers moved the adoption of the resolutions and Hon. Cornelius Cronin seconded the motion, which, on being put before the meeting, was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

ERIE RAILROAD SHOPS.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad shops at Renovo, were examined by the excursionists, as we also the general offices of the road, and noted at this point, where train-raising is carried on. The train reached Renovo about half past six o'clock, and left a few minutes before seven. At Renovo there were a number of Pittsburghers, among whom was your correspondent, left the train, and took a special car and over the Bald Eagle Valley Road from Altoona by Mr. Dewees, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and reached Altoona at eleven o'clock P. M. Mr. Dewees himself was along, having met the party at Kane on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

AT WILLIAMSPORT.

The excursionists took supper at the Herdic House, Williamsport, after which they embarked in sleeping cars for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, arriving in Harrisburg at 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning. Thirty two of the party went on through to Baltimore, and eighteen stopped in Philadelphia, and subsequently went to New York. Nearly all of the Southern gentlemen reached their homes Saturday evening.

A DEMONSTRATION.

We forgot to mention that before the train reached Renovo, Mr. J. Rose Thompson, attorney for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, presented, on behalf of the excursionists, a ten-dollar bill to each of the colored waiters who accompanied the train through from Baltimore, and catered so well for the party. The names of the newly-elected citizens are John Abey, Henry Williams and Mr. Thomas. Mr. Williams received the presents in a neat speech, which was very enthusiastically received. The name of the engineer who so successfully whisked the train over the various roads is Mr. John Westfall.

THE END.

This ends the great Southern railway excursion, which we are very sure was a gratifying success, considering proof of it being set forth in the resolutions adopted and reported above.

PROBABLE EXCURSIONS SOUTH.

It is now understood that before the close of the year, the Northern railway men will have an opportunity to go South on a similar excursion, the subject having been very favorably mentioned and discussed, and the matter will be brought up at the important house in the South to-day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A word in reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to whom the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, and this community especially, are indebted for the grand railway excursion—the greatest that line ever occurred, perhaps—which has just terminated. Through their efforts our citizens have been introduced to a people and country which, comparatively speaking, and the value and importance of their trade to our city and state cannot be over estimated, and it is hoped that the intercourse thus opened between the citizens of Pittsburgh and the gentlemen of the South will be kept up, and that the good feeling toward the Company in promoting the excursion may not be soon forgotten. Well known.

THE MANAGERS.

We cannot conscientiously close our report without bearing testimony to the eminent worth and ability of the gentlemen having the excursion party in charge, Messrs. D. M. Boyd, Jr., Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, and S. T. De Ford, South Eastern Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad. Young, active and energetic, they have labored assiduously to please and afford the Southern railway managers, and it is with feelings of pleasure that we record the resolutions of thanks passed by the excursionists in reference to their treatment.

Besides the gentlemen mentioned, there were others who contributed largely to make the excursion a success, among whom were Major T. T. Firth, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Little, Auditor of the Northern Central Railway, Captain Mar, Traveling Agent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and Mr. Wm. Wheeler, who had charge of the dining car, which was elegantly fitted up, Richmond Va.; James Gilmore, of the Gilmore House, Baltimore; Captain Gormely, of the Powhatan Steamboat Company, and lastly but not least, our own representative railroad men, Jas. Mc. Creight, General Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Railroad; Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent Western Division Pennsylvania Railroad; A. J. Cassatt, General Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad; the prince of good fellows; Col. J. J. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, and Col. Thomas A. Scott, Railroad. These gentlemen were the entire party indebted for many courtesies and favors.

CITY MATTERS.

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One Stock for Sale—A. McIlwaine.

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Carpets, &c.—McCallum Bros.

Draughts Wanted—Spring street.

Carriage Painter Wanted—S. L. Fahnestock & Co.

Proposals—Borough of Birmingham.

Patent Agency—Thos. A. Connolly.

Steam Whistle for Sale—J. K. Chandler.

Strawberry Festival—Hazelwood Pres. Church.

Excursion Ball—Plymouth Church Festival.

Opera House—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels.

For Pic Nics—Friendship Grove.

Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.

Bench Boards—Marvin.

Lumber, Coal—Peer, Dalzell & Co.

Tobacco—Authorities & Co.

Penhouse's Notice—Jacob H. Walter.

Notice—Jno. Butler Bennet.

Want of Vitality—Hostetter's Bitters.

Mississippi Water—Jos. Fleming.

Strong Words—Chas. Abel.

Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.

Fine Whisky—Wm. H. Haines.

Machinery—Phillips, Bro. & Co.

Tyler Coal—Jones & Laughlins & Son.

Drugs—McClurgan & McKennan.

Immense Bakery—Marvin's.

Summer Resort—Rockland House.

Ship Agent—T. H. Rattigan.

Fine Clothing—Ewing, Follansbee & Co.

Groceries and Produce—E. Parkinson.

SUMMER VACATION.—The school year closes on the 30th of June, and then the usual summer vacation commences.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the tobacco store of A. S. Gilmore, No. 37 Wood street, the printer committed an error. He should have made it 37 Smithfield street.

THE INCLINE PLANE RAILWAY.—The Incline Plane Railway yesterday, carried over its tracks 4,80 passengers, and Mr. Washington proposes to be running a piece of popular resort on Sundays.

ENDORSED SHOOTING OF JOHN ROBINSON.—There was a rumor in the city last evening to the effect that John Robinson had been shot by the Constables while trying to escape from the officers, but the rumor could not be traced to any reliable source.

STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The State Dental Association will meet in this city Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, in the hall over the Third National Bank, Fifth avenue. The sessions will be open to the public, and will occupy about two days.

GOLD PENS.—The finest quality of gold pens are sold at the store of J. K. Wadlin & Co., No. 139 Wood street, the finest assortment of bookseliers and stationers have also on hand a large supply of premium bank blanks. The attention of merchants and others is called to the advertisement.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Mayor Brush on Saturday sent three boys, whose ages were thirteen, sixteen and sixteen, to the House of Refuge, for a term of three years each. The lads were committed at the instance of the parents, and, they requesting it, we grant the request.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.—R. G. Dun & Co.: We have received a few copies (in advance) of our July Edition of Reference Book for the Western States. Subscribers having Reference to our Book will please call at our office and certify best or sending to our offices, 61, 63 and 67 Fourth avenue. Geo. W. Brush, Manager.

THE TWELFTH WARD.—The Twelfth ward was not unusually prolific of news yesterday. Thomas Rogers, a resident of the south-west part of the lock-up, and it seems no had raised a difficulty with his wife by smashing furniture miscellaneously.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named Fogarty, residing on Liberty street, was run in front of a carriage, fell, and his foot were struck, the bone being crushed in such a manner as to render amputation necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. Ahl.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named George Armstrong, residing near Bakerstown, was killed on Saturday. It appears that he was at work putting up a house, and, raising the frame work some distance from the ground, he fell, striking his head on the head, causing concussion of the brain, from which he lived only two hours after the accident. Deceased was a highly estimable citizen.

BASE BALL.—At a meeting of the Enterprise Base Ball Club the following officers were elected: President, J. Mc. Mulleary; Vice President, H. Wilding; Secretary, M. Allen; Treasurer, D. Graham. This young club is playing handsomely this season, having met with no defeat as yet, and on the 4th of July they will challenges should be addressed to M. Jacobus, 259 Ridge street, Allegheny, Pa.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.—On Friday evening, about eight o'clock, Mrs. Catharine Hollinger, widow of the late J. W. Hollinger, while attending service in the Presbyterian Church at East Liberty (Rev. John Gillespie, pastor), was taken suddenly ill and carried in a swoon to the lecture room, suffering from heart disease for several years. She was about sixty-five years of age, and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—John Martin, a printer well known to the craft in this city, died very suddenly yesterday morning, having been around as usual Saturday evening. Various reports are in circulation as to the cause of his death. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, and a verdict rendered of death from congestion of the brain. The members of the Typographical Union will be held in the composing room of the Commercial at eleven o'clock this morning, and proceed in a body to attending his funeral. He will be buried from St. Paul's Cathedral at three o'clock this afternoon.

CENSUS OF SEWICKLEY BOROUGH.—Mr. Wm. H. McGill, of West Deer township, has just completed the census of Sewickley borough. He has given our correspondent the following items:

Number of white inhabitants	1,427
Number of colored	27
Total	1,454
Number of youth	762
Number of adults	692
Number of families	241

The population has about doubled since 1860.

MAYOR'S OFFICE BUSINESS.—Sunday morning Mayor Brush had thirty-seven common customers him. Thomas Murphy, charged with drunk and disorderly conduct on Penn avenue, and subsequently taking possession of the tavern, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days. Mr. Griffin, charged with officer and terribly beat a prisoner in a cell in the lock-up, was fined $100 and costs, with the alternative of going to the workhouse for thirty days. Wm. Dunn, Thos. Dunn, Thomas Dunn, Jr., and E. Collins, participants in the row at the Ninth ward station house night, were arrested, and Sunday morning Mayor Brush charged them five dollars and costs.

LECTURE AT THE FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard will deliver a lecture before the young lady pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, in the chapel of that institution, on Eighth street, this evening. He has chosen for his subject, "Woman—her place, her work, and her destiny." Those who have attended Dr. Howard's lectures before will be glad to learn that he will enjoy a free treat. He is one of our ablest ministers, and his lecturing is something he may always be counted upon in a masterly manner. The annual reading concert, which always attracts a large audience, will come off in the same place this evening, and such a treat as he proposes for that evening and the Commencement (Wednesday) morning, is to be richly enjoyed. It is of a pleasant entertainment like this under this auspices. A man who is at a loss for a place to spend a few hours would do well to give Blairsville a thought.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company return $18,000 gross receipts for May; the Connellsville, $2,300, and the Allegheny Valley $4,000. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston $16,022; the Manufacturers, $3,200; the Birmingham, $1,200, and the Cleveland, $4,000, for the same month. The Suspension bridge returns $5,000; the Hand street, $1,000, and the Monongahela Suspension, $2,700. On the above a tax of two and a half per cent. is paid to the Government. The Bidridge Troupe, for six nights, returned $1,200; Kelly & Leon's Minstrels six nights, $1,500; Barnell's Museum, for May, $5,000; Varieties, $2,000; Theatre Comique, three days, $1,062. Amusements pay two per cent. on gross receipts.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Hoffman-Loughran Homicide.

Trial of Nicholas Hoffman for the Murder of Thomas Loughran.

Over and Terminer—Judges Collier and Sterrett.

Court met on Saturday morning, when the trial of Nicholas Hoffman, for the murder of Thomas Loughran, was resumed.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The cross-examination of David Brodie, who was on the stand at the time of the adjournment of Court Friday evening, was resumed. A plan of Hoffman's house was shown witness, and he indicated the position of Stephen and Nicholas Hoffman and Loughran, in the entry, when the fight was in progress. Witness continued: When I went into the entry, Nicholas Hoffman was on his hands and knees like, with his head towards the stairs: I saw Stephen when I was going to pull Nick out; when I ran in to part them Loughran struck at me with a handy billy; I caught his arm and took the billy from him; could not say how far I put into the entry. Steve was standing at Nick's head when I went to pull him out; heard Nick moaning and that was how I knew where he was in the entry. Steve was not there when I went to pull him out; heard Nick moaning and that was how I knew where he was in the entry; was dark, but there was a glimmer of light from the bar room; when I took hold of Nick's left arm I was shoved in the right arm; don't know who cut me; when I pulled Nick into the bar room I noticed his head was bloody where he was hit; went for the doctor; when I went into the entry I did not strike, kick or push any person; after he was hit I did not see Loughran; Loughran when he first made his appearance; he was walking sideways; he came into the bar room when Loughran appeared with the uplifted handy billy; Nick and he then got into the middle of the room; how Loughran was pushed back into the entry.

MORE ABOUT THE HANDY-BILLY.

Officer Jas. Costello, city, was called Brodie on the night of the difficulty; he pulled a handy-billy out of his pocket, and I took it from him; it was a billy; it was like the one in explain of the night watch; don't think I could recognize the handy-billy.

Cross-examined—First saw Brodie in Hoffman's saloon; the door was not locked when I and Brodie; he had a billy in his hand; I pulled the billy from his left pocket; he held it in his hand, and said he got it in the scuffle; I reached it over and said I would take charge of it; gave it to Capt. Reed.

Jas. Patterson, sworn—Am Mayor's Clerk; Capt. Wm. Reed is the ecliper of the night police; received a handy billy from Capt. Reed on the evening this week; I gave it to the District Attorney. "Billy" produced and identified by witness.

THE FIGHT, AS DESCRIBED BY MRS. STEPHEN HOFFMAN.

Mrs. Mary Hoffman, wife—Am the wife of Stephen Hoffman; on Wednesday, 6th of October last, we moved to the house referred to on Penn street; on Friday evening, between seven or eight o'clock that night; the house was closed; I fell asleep; don't know how long I was sleeping, but when I heard a rap it was between several times; I didn't waken my husband; the rap was repeated; I then awakened him; he repeated the call; Stephen got awake then; there was another call, and Stephen got up, went and raised the window and asked who was there; he answered the same, "Open the door; its me, Steve;" he dressed himself and went down stairs; I don't know how long he was down, but I fell into a slumber; he came up and I awakened; I got up and went down to Brodie, Nicholas and Stephen were in the room; we were all sitting around the stove; the men had a drink; after taking a good while there was a rap at the door; my husband said "Nick, that is Loughran;" Nicholas said that he would not go to work; and to let them in; my husband went to work, and to let them in; Loughran and Lemon came in; Hanlon came in first, and Nick's hands were in his way, saying how are you old friend; Loughran said that he had opened that house to-day; Nick said, no, he had not opened it to-day; he had rented him; Nick then ordered a drink; he wanted to pay for it; Lemon said he wanted to pay for it; Nick said, "Well, let Lemon or other;" they had not drank the second drink, when Hanlon said, "Come, and Nick, you're no working man any more;" Nick replied, "yes, but not quite so much;" Hanlon said, "I'll bet you a dollar that the intercourse thus opened between the citizens of Pittsburgh and the gentlemen of the South will be kept up, and that the good feeling toward the Company in promoting the excursion may not be soon forgotten. Well known.

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STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The State Dental Association will meet in this city Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, in the hall over the Third National Bank, Fifth avenue. The sessions will be open to the public, and will occupy about two days.

GOLD PENS.—The finest quality of gold pens are sold at the store of J. K. Wadlin & Co., No. 139 Wood street, the finest assortment of bookseliers and stationers have also on hand a large supply of premium bank blanks. The attention of merchants and others is called to the advertisement.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Mayor Brush on Saturday sent three boys, whose ages were thirteen, sixteen and sixteen, to the House of Refuge, for a term of three years each. The lads were committed at the instance of the parents, and, they requesting it, we grant the request.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.—R. G. Dun & Co.: We have received a few copies (in advance) of our July Edition of Reference Book for the Western States. Subscribers having Reference to our Book will please call at our office and certify best or sending to our offices, 61, 63 and 67 Fourth avenue. Geo. W. Brush, Manager.

THE TWELFTH WARD.—The Twelfth ward was not unusually prolific of news yesterday. Thomas Rogers, a resident of the south-west part of the lock-up, and it seems no had raised a difficulty with his wife by smashing furniture miscellaneously.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named Fogarty, residing on Liberty street, was run in front of a carriage, fell, and his foot were struck, the bone being crushed in such a manner as to render amputation necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. Ahl.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named George Armstrong, residing near Bakerstown, was killed on Saturday. It appears that he was at work putting up a house, and, raising the frame work some distance from the ground, he fell, striking his head on the head, causing concussion of the brain, from which he lived only two hours after the accident. Deceased was a highly estimable citizen.

BASE BALL.—At a meeting of the Enterprise Base Ball Club the following officers were elected: President, J. Mc. Mulleary; Vice President, H. Wilding; Secretary, M. Allen; Treasurer, D. Graham. This young club is playing handsomely this season, having met with no defeat as yet, and on the 4th of July they will challenges should be addressed to M. Jacobus, 259 Ridge street, Allegheny, Pa.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.—On Friday evening, about eight o'clock, Mrs. Catharine Hollinger, widow of the late J. W. Hollinger, while attending service in the Presbyterian Church at East Liberty (Rev. John Gillespie, pastor), was taken suddenly ill and carried in a swoon to the lecture room, suffering from heart disease for several years. She was about sixty-five years of age, and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—John Martin, a printer well known to the craft in this city, died very suddenly yesterday morning, having been around as usual Saturday evening. Various reports are in circulation as to the cause of his death. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, and a verdict rendered of death from congestion of the brain. The members of the Typographical Union will be held in the composing room of the Commercial at eleven o'clock this morning, and proceed in a body to attending his funeral. He will be buried from St. Paul's Cathedral at three o'clock this afternoon.

CENSUS OF SEWICKLEY BOROUGH.—Mr. Wm. H. McGill, of West Deer township, has just completed the census of Sewickley borough. He has given our correspondent the following items:

Number of white inhabitants	1,427
Number of colored	27
Total	1,454
Number of youth	762
Number of adults	692
Number of families	241

The population has about doubled since 1860.

MAYOR'S OFFICE BUSINESS.—Sunday morning Mayor Brush had thirty-seven common customers him. Thomas Murphy, charged with drunk and disorderly conduct on Penn avenue, and subsequently taking possession of the tavern, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days. Mr. Griffin, charged with officer and terribly beat a prisoner in a cell in the lock-up, was fined $100 and costs, with the alternative of going to the workhouse for thirty days. Wm. Dunn, Thos. Dunn, Thomas Dunn, Jr., and E. Collins, participants in the row at the Ninth ward station house night, were arrested, and Sunday morning Mayor Brush charged them five dollars and costs.

LECTURE AT THE FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard will deliver a lecture before the young lady pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, in the chapel of that institution, on Eighth street, this evening. He has chosen for his subject, "Woman—her place, her work, and her destiny." Those who have attended Dr. Howard's lectures before will be glad to learn that he will enjoy a free treat. He is one of our ablest ministers, and his lecturing is something he may always be counted upon in a masterly manner. The annual reading concert, which always attracts a large audience, will come off in the same place this evening, and such a treat as he proposes for that evening and the Commencement (Wednesday) morning, is to be richly enjoyed. It is of a pleasant entertainment like this under this auspices. A man who is at a loss for a place to spend a few hours would do well to give Blairsville a thought.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company return $18,000 gross receipts for May; the Connellsville, $2,300, and the Allegheny Valley $4,000. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston $16,022; the Manufacturers, $3,200; the Birmingham, $1,200, and the Cleveland, $4,000, for the same month. The Suspension bridge returns $5,000; the Hand street, $1,000, and the Monongahela Suspension, $2,700. On the above a tax of two and a half per cent. is paid to the Government. The Bidridge Troupe, for six nights, returned $1,200; Kelly & Leon's Minstrels six nights, $1,500; Barnell's Museum, for May, $5,000; Varieties, $2,000; Theatre Comique, three days, $1,062. Amusements pay two per cent. on gross receipts.

THE COMMON GROUNDS.

Meeting of the Claimants—A Large Attendance—No Definite Arrangements Made.

For some time past there has been considerable interest manifested as to what disposition should be made of the large tracts of lands lying on the South front of the city, and known as Nelson's Island, Kilbuck Island, etc. An effort is now being made to ascertain all the claimants, when it is proposed to improve the grounds, so that the city may derive some benefit from them. To this end the Committee on Common Grounds called a meeting, which was held on Friday evening last. The committee had invited all claimants to be present, and to bring with them any plans, or show any deeds they had in their possession. The proceedings were conducted out of our last edition.

A large number of interested parties were present, and the committee room was entirely filled, so much so, in fact, that the air became foul, and the meeting was called to order by Mr. Long, Chairman of the committee, who stated the object for which they had met, and invited any person present, who had any claims to present, or information to furnish the committee, to take the floor and proceed. Quite a number of claimants put in an appearance, and very interesting remarks were made.

The first claimant, and the one that seems the most reasonable and valid, was that represented by Gen. Moorehead. The General stated that he was present to represent the interests of Andrew Fulton, Wm. Coleman and T. C. Townsend, who claimed that part of the Common Grounds known as Kilbuck Island, comprising about ninety acres. The parties had deeds for the land, which valued it at $8,500 for this land, and now hold a deed for it properly executed. The General said that they would be willing to part with their claim to the city, and announced their readiness to enter into negotiations as soon as the city was prepared.

W. Scodeon (colored), who represented the Tanner Interest, next presented his claim to the same property mentioned above. He is the grandson of the late Joseph Tanner, who once occupied the island. He, however, failed to throw any new light on the subject further than to say that it was the property of his father, that at one time he had a deed for it properly executed, but that he had lost it, and that he would be willing to part with their claim to the city, and announced their readiness to enter into negotiations as soon as the city was prepared.

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Mr. Long then announced that one of the Common Grounds claimants, Mr. Fulton, had invited all present to repair to the Monongahela House, where a collation was awaiting them, and the meeting then adjourned.

A RASH ACT.

Desperate Attempt of a Constable to Terminate his Existence—He is Prevented by his Mother—The Wound not Fatal.

Yesterday morning, officer Gabby made a desperate attempt to commit suicide, and would have been successful, had it not been that he was discovered by his mother just at the moment he was preparing to commit the rash act. Mr. Gabby is a single man, about thirty years of age, and resides with his mother on the corner of Middle street and Third alley. For three or four weeks past he had been "spreeing," during which time he imbibed very freely of the ardent, and especially so during the last few days. The evil effects of this excessive drinking began to be apparent on Saturday night last, when he was seized with the *mania a potu*.

He returned home on Saturday night about ten o'clock, and raised frantically into the house. He was very much excited, saying as soon as he entered that some person was in hot pursuit, who wished to shoot him. His mother and brother tried to soothe him, but all their efforts were fruitless. He gradually grew worse, and at midnight they sent for a physician who prescribed medicine to quiet him. The medicine appeared to have the desired effect until four o'clock, when Gabby rose from his bed and left the room. His mother, who was in the room immediately adjoining, heard some one walking, and knowing that it was none of the other members of the house as it was too early, at once arose, suspecting that something was wrong. She had hardly entered the kitchen when her fears were realized, as she saw Gabby take a knife from the drawer, and with it cut himself on the right side of the neck just below the ear. The wound was two inches long and failing an inch deep. As Mr. Gabby is a very fleshy man, the knife did not reach any important veins, and hence penetrated the flesh. It was by snatching the knife from him while completing the deed, thus preventing a fatal wound, in doing so she cut herself on the h